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a description of his historical activities and a detailed account of the beginnings, progress and completion of his great Atlas, which involved long and enormous labor; also of his great collection of maps of the world and hydrographic and historical maps, which practically form a record of the history of cartography and of geographical progress during the Middle Ages. Complete lists of the maps used by the Viscount in his Atlas are found in the appendices.

**Ratgeber für die Ausrüstung von Reisenden nach Übersee u.**

**Tropen.** Praktische Ratschläge für forschungsreisende Expeditionen, Auswanderer, nebst ausführlichem Verzeichnis von Büchern und Karten. Von Ch. F. Harford. Deutsche Ausgabe bearbeitet von Dr. F. Paech und J. Steiner. 148 pp. Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin, 1910. M. 1.

A translation of Mr. Harford's work in English. The book (of convenient size for the pocket) is one of the best helps yet prepared in small compass, in its suggestions as to the essentials of outfit for tropical exploration. These concise suggestions fill only the first 64 pages of the book. The remainder is given to comprehensive lists of literature and maps relating not only to the German Colonies, but also to other parts of the world in which the field of exploration is still inviting. These lists are well worth adding to every geographical library.

**Ibn G'ubayr.** Viaggio in Ispagna, Sicilia, Siria, Palestina, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egitto, Compiuto Nel Secolo xii. Prima Traduzione, Fatta Sull'Originale Arabo. Da Celestino Schiaparelli. 412 pp. and Index. Casa Editrice Italiana, Rome, 1906. L. 10.

Prof. Schiaparelli has rendered distinct service by this translation of the travel book of Ibn G'ubayr, renowned in Arabic literature. He made three journeys to Mecca. The "Rihlat" (Journey), now translated, contains his long account of his first journey from Feb. 4, 1183, to April 25, 1185, during which he visited all the countries mentioned in the above title. The narrative stimulated many similar pilgrimages by Arab travellers, which resulted in large additions to geographical knowledge. The volume contains interesting and unique descriptions of regions, cities and routes, as Ibn G'ubayr found them in the Twelfth Century.

**Kunst- und Völkerentwicklung.** Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Gustaf Kosina. 1 Heft. Spiral—Mäander—Keramik und Gefässmalerei Hellenen und Thraker. Darstellungen über früh und vorgeschichtliche Kultur-, Kunst- und Völkerentwicklung. Von Dr. Georg Wilke. Mit 99 Textabbildungen und 1 Tafel. 80 pp. Curt Kabitzsch (A. Stubers Verlag), Würzburg, 1910. M. 4.50.

Treats of the origin of the forms of ancient ornamentation, which it describes and illustrates, as applied to potteries, etc.

**A Vagabond Journey Around the World.** A Narrative of Personal Experience. By Harry A. Franck. xxii and 483 pp. and illustrations. The New York Century Co., New York, 1910. \$3.50.

One of the most unique of travel books. It is the story of a young university man who made a journey around the world absolutely without money except the little he earned on the way. He travelled much in the steerage, lived

in the slums, discovered a new kind of tramp in France who evades the laws against vagrancy by peddling thread and needles, and found shelter in barns when landlords refused to let him camp on the office floor. He was an object of charity at Port Said, found unpleasant experiences almost everywhere and was turned hungry from a Catholic retreat in Palestine because his views on religious matters were not acceptable.

But there were also many bright features of his long travels and, on the whole, he enjoyed his varied experiences, was happy when the sun shone and bore rebuffs and misfortune with good humor. His book is differentiated from most other travel books by the fact that it is replete with information concerning the poor of every land and the humblest ways of life in every country. It is full of incident and is continually lightened with humor. Mr. Franck has told exactly how a man may girdle the globe without money, weapons or baggage—but not one man in a million would care to emulate his example.

**La Conquête minérale.** Par L. de Launay. 389 pp. 8vo. Ernest F. Flammarion, Paris, 1908. Fr. 3.50.

The study of mineral resources, in the widest meaning of the word "study," is the object of this work. It tells us what part mineral resources have played, in the past and present, in the industrial, economic, social, and political life of the nations, in the movements and conflicts of the races, in the settlement of countries and continents, and it also describes the technical sides of their exploitation. Partly scientific and partly philosophical, it is always thorough, without ever being dry, always interesting, without ever being superficial.

After an introduction on the nature and function of mineral resources, the evolution of their special uses, and their legal character as national or private property, the influence of the hidden treasures under the ground upon the history of the nations receives elaborate treatment. We learn how flint and amber were first utilized by primitive man for means of defense and adornment; how the wish to outdo anything that existed in the monumental line was nursed by the discovery of the diorites and basalts of Egypt; how Rome, through the contact with Carthage, the London of antiquity, and the conquest of her mines in Africa, Sardinia, and Spain, underwent the transformation from an agricultural into an industrial and engineering nation, quite similar to that which the United States experienced after the discoveries of the coal and oil fields of Pennsylvania, and the copper and iron of Lake Superior. It was by means of Spanish money that Hannibal made his famous invasion into the heart of Italy, and when Rome had wrested from Carthage the lead and silver of Cartagena, the mercury of Almaden, the copper of Rio Tinto and Tharsis, the tin of Galicia and Portugal, the gold of Grenada and the Douro, its final triumph in the struggle was assured.

We learn how the discovery of the mineral wealth of the West Indies killed the until then flourishing mining industries of Italy and Spain and, what was worse, also killed the industry and enterprise of the two nations, and how the attraction of the treasures of the Far West, of Australia, and South Africa, opened up these countries to civilization. A special study is given to the rise and decadence of mining camps and towns. Then the evolution of mining itself from the earliest times to the present is taken up, with a description of modern mines and mining, their apparatus and dangers, the life and conditions of the miners in the various kinds of mines, the influence of the output of